

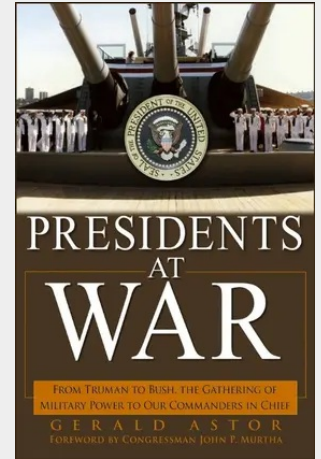
Astor

Presidents at War

From Truman to Bush, The Gathering of Military Powers To Our Commanders in Chief

Only the U.S. Congress has the constitutional power to declare war, but from Truman on, commanders in chief have been steadily asserting their right to use armed force. American troops have now fought in half a dozen conflicts—from Korea and Vietnam to Iraq—without a formal congressional declaration of war. In this eye-opening book, military historian Gerald Astor traces the evolution of the commander in chief's war powers, from Korea, where the president committed troops under the sanction of international agreements and the United Nations, to Iraq, where the president attacked a sovereign nation under the doctrine of "preemptive war."

The Korean War, the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lebanon, El Salvador, Grenada, Iran-Contra, Nicaragua, Panama, the Gulf War, Somalia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Iraq—What do these events and scores of others have in common? Each of these wars, incursions, invasions, and covert actions was undertaken by the United States without the benefit of a declaration of war. Where congressional sanction was sought, it usually took the form of a resolution, frequently issued after the fact. *Presidents at War* is the first book to examine all of America's post-World War II military actions through the lens of the president's authority as commander in chief. Author Gerald Astor analyzes the various presidents' rationales for undeclared warfare, from Truman's citing of an international agreement (the United Nations) to Eisenhower's domino theory, to Kennedy's defense of the Monroe Doctrine, to bald assertions of authority by a commander in chief because of fears of communist expansion, threats to oil in the Middle East, humanitarian concerns in the Balkans, or provocations by terrorists. Each commander in chief served as a precedent for those who followed. Astor contends this cumulative process was accelerated by the September 11, 2001, attacks that led to the war on terrorism, the invasion of Iraq to oust the cruel regime of Saddam Hussein for his alleged possession of weapons of mass destruction, and the potential trampling of civil liberties in the United States. Has the president become free to take military action on the slightest whim? Is it now true that, as Richard Nixon said, "If the president does it, then it is not illegal"? Is the Constitution obsolete? And does Congress have the tools with which to curb this seemingly unbridled power? Read *Presidents at War* and find out.



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